

There are three significant areas in which State Governors can exert their influence to promote the achievement of full equality by all Americans. Two of these areas are economic; they involve the utilization of State resources and State programs first, to eliminate unemployment and, second, to prepare unskilled and undereducated workers for job opportunities for which they do not now qualify. The third area is political; it encompasses the basic, fundamental right to vote -- a right that must be assured to all Americans.

1. Full Employment. We still suffer from considerable unemployment, and it is members of minority groups that are most affected. Currently, the unemployment rate is 5-1/2 percent with four million people out of work. Last year's loss of man hours in terms of those willing but unable to find full-time work was a staggering one billion work days lost, equivalent to shutting down the entire country for three weeks with no pay. And a disproportionately large number of those in the ranks of the unemployed are our nonwhite citizens. Thus, in 1962, one out of 9 nonwhites (90 percent of whom are Negroes) were unemployed compared to one out of 20 whites. Among

male adults, the nonwhite rate of unemployment was almost 2-1/2 times the white rate. In not one of the past five years was the nonwhite rate of unemployment less than double the white rate. In every occupational group, from laborer to professional, the nonwhite jobless rate never failed to exceed the white. Among teenagers, nonwhite unemployment is dangerously high; 21 percent of all nonwhite teenage boys, and 28 percent of all nonwhite girls were jobless in 1962.

This high incidence of unemployment among nonwhites creates an atmosphere of frustration, unrest, and resentment which cannot be allowed to fester. Delinquency, vandalism, gang warfare, disease, slums, and the high cost of public welfare and crime are all directly related to unemployment. Moreover, it is self evident that a persons economic status plays a vital role in determining the extent to which he can exercise his rights of citizenship. The right to travel free from discrimination, the right to enjoy the facilities of places of public accommodation, the right to buy the home of one's choice, and many other rights, are all meaningless to the man who is unemployed. No matter how clearly and forcefully legislation and court decisions define basic civil rights, the full enjoyment of these rights can only become a reality in a society that is fully employed.

There are many ways in which the States, alone and in cooperation with the Federal Government, can help to create additional jobs. One approach - already actively pursued by a number of States - is to attract new industry and to encourage existing industry to expand its facilities. To be successful in this endeavor, it is essential that the States provide an atmosphere that will attract industrial development. Communities beset by tension and lack of communication among its various groups do not provide such an atmosphere. Nor do communities with inadequate educational, medical, and other public service facilities. Programs to meet needs of the latter type serve a double purpose; not only do they create conditions conducive to industrial development but they also provide many additional jobs.

In fact, more extensive state participation in public service programs is a great aid toward the achievement of full employment. Numerous jobs are created when such essential programs as school construction, urban renewal, the development of urban mass transit systems, the building of health facilities and the conservation and development of natural resources, are vigorously pursued. These programs can be financed

by participation in various existing programs. For example, the Public Works Acceleration Act was designed to promote public works and to provide work for jobless persons in distressed areas. There are many other similar programs. The full utilization of such programs, as well as state-originated programs, should be actively studied and pursued as a basic means of combatting problems of unemployment.

2. Training the Unskilled, Undereducated and Dislocated. Secretary of Labor Wirtz recently remarked that technology had developed to the point where machines have, "on the average," ability equivalent to a high school education. He noted that most of the work that has been done by people with less than a high school education can now be done more cheaply by machines. This indicated, he added, that soon more people without a high school education will not be able to find meaningful employment.

The Secretary's remarks emphasize what is everyday becoming more apparent: today's complex economy, with the rush toward automation, places a premium on skill and education. More and more, the need for manual and semi-skilled labor is diminishing; the demand for technicians grows. The vast majority of Negroes are unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Displaced by machines, they swell the ranks of the unemployment. Without adequate job retraining, Negro hopes of leaving the ranks of the unemployed are slim. Without adequate vocational education in skills that are in demand, their chances of adding to the jobless ranks are great. Access to vocational and employment training programs is, therefore, of crucial importance to Negroes.

But although the proportion of Negroes without adequate education and training is far higher than the proportion of whites, none of these problems is restricted to Negroes alone. An urgent need exists today for far-reaching improvements in our education and training programs. It is essential that illiteracy be eliminated and that educational levels be raised to meet the demands of our technological society. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of instruction, to enable our schools to cope with rapidly expanding enrollments and to increase the opportunities and incentives for all individuals to complete this education and to continue their self-development through adulthood.

There are already a number of programs designed to provide opportunities for vocational training and retraining, to improve the flow of information

about job openings, to facilitate the relocation of displaced workers and to rehabilitate depressed areas. Many of these programs require close cooperation between the Federal and State governments. For example, Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act provides assistance to States in training individuals "for useful employment as highly skilled technicians in recognized occupations requiring scientific knowledge. . . in fields necessary for the national defense." In addition, there is the Manpower Development and Training Act which is concerned with retraining the unemployed and the closely related Area Redevelopment Act which helps communities that are suffering from substantial unemployment. State participation in these and other programs can do much to improve the status of unskilled and undereducated workers. Well educated, well trained and fully employed citizens are best able to demand and exercise the rights that are part of a free society.

3. The Right to Vote. No one can deny that the right to vote is a fundamental, inalienable right of all people in a democracy. Every other constitutional right depends upon it. Over and over again, the courts have emphasized this fact. The Court of Appeals for

the Fourth Circuit has said (Rice v. Elmore, 165 F. 2d 387, 392 (C.A. 4, 1947)):

An essential feature of our form of government is the right of the citizen to participate in the governmental process. The political philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and the right to a voice in the selection of officers of government on the part of all citizens is important, not only as a means of insuring that government shall have the strength of popular support, but also as a means of securing to the individual citizen proper consideration of his rights by those in power.

More recently, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit used this vivid language (United States v. Wood, 295 F. 2d 772, 784-85 (C.A. 5, 1961), certiorari denied, 369 U.S. 850 (1962)):

The foundation of our form of government is the consent of the governed. Wherever any person interferes with the right of

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- 8 -

any other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, he acts like a political termite to destroy a part of that foundation. A single termite or many termites may pass unnoticed, but each damages the foundation, and if that process is allowed to continue the whole structure may crumble and fall even before the occupants become aware of their peril. Eradication of political termites, or at least checking their activities, is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to our Government.

However, this precious right to vote is today threatened on two fronts. It is endangered by indifference to its importance and by deliberate discriminatory practices designed to prevent certain groups from exercising the franchise.

The failure by millions of Americans to participate in the electoral process is a sad fact of our political life. In November, 1960, there were 107 million civilians of voting age in the United States. Just under 70 million of these went to the polls - about 65 per cent. Compare this figure with the turnout last spring in elections in Austria and

Italy. In these two countries better than 90 per cent voted. Canadians also voted last spring - and they turned out 80 per cent.

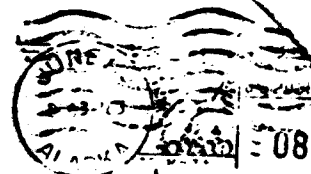
There is a great deal that the States can do to eliminate voter indifference. Areas of possible action relate to simplifying the registration procedures and reducing residence requirements. Frequently, complicated and inconvenient registration procedures discourage people from attempting to vote. Long residence requirements - in one state it is two years - also disqualifies many. One in five of our people move every year, and many lose their votes in this process. A Presidential Commission on Registration and Voting Participation is shortly to report on these problems and its recommendations are likely to suggest many possible areas of action.

Discrimination against certain groups of persons is the second factor that is imperiling the right to vote. To deny a group of citizens the opportunity to vote is to deny them participation in their government. They are thus denied the chance that every other minority group has had in this country to improve its lot and take its place in the main stream of our society.

But it is an ugly fact of life in the United States today that the ballot is not equally accessible to all our citizens - particularly Negroes. Many lawsuits, testimony before Congress and the various reports of the United States Commission on Civil Rights have documented this melancholy story in place after place.

Every State has the responsibility to insure that all of its eligible voters are permitted to vote free from discrimination. State voting laws should be applied equally and fairly to all citizens. Where discriminatory practices occur in isolated communities, this should be the occasion for vigorous state action. Disfranchising people because of their color is utterly unjustifiable, and men of good will in all parts of this country can appropriately work together to wipe out this evil.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU



AIR MAIL

Honorable Robert Kennedy ✓
U. S. Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

12 December 1963

Honorable William A. Egan
Governor of the State of Alaska
Office of the Governor
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Governor Egan:

The Attorney General has asked me to thank you for sending him a copy of your letter to Governor Anderson. I understand that Governor Barron of West Virginia is heading the committee to consider what action, if any, the Governors' Conference could appropriately take in this area. Perhaps some concensus can be reached between now and the next meeting.

The Attorney General appreciates your interest in the matter.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Air Mail

WILLIAM A. EGAN
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

December 3, 1963

Honorable Robert Kennedy
U. S. Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed for your information, is a
copy of a letter I have sent to Governor Anderson
regarding civil rights.

Sincerely,

William A. Egan
Governor

144-6-0

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DEC 11 1963

WILLIAM A. EGAN,
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

December 3, 1963

Honorable John Anderson, Jr., Chairman
Governors' Executive Committee
State House
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Anderson:

This is in reply to your letter asking for my views on Civil Rights for discussion at the Executive Committee meeting.

This year, 1963, has been a year of racial progress, but it has also been a year of racial turmoil. Though there is reason to hope for greater understanding, there is no cause for complacency.

There remains, in many ways, a broad gulf between the abandonment of enforced segregation and the achievement of a society in which race or color is not a factor in the hiring or promotion of an employee, in the sale of a home, or in the educational opportunity offered a child.

The present conflict, while bringing about some progress, has also intensified the danger that white and Negro Americans may be driven even further apart and left again with a legacy of hate, fear and mistrust.

To prevent this, men of good will in all parts of the nation must unite in a determination that no single act, no matter how awful in magnitude, committed by either side, will be permitted to destroy the temple of hope and trust in the conscience of mankind.

This certainly does not mean that any man, of any color or race, should forego or diminish his personal resolve to fight for freedom, regardless of momentary personal consequences.

Americans of all faiths and of all backgrounds must speak up and act, not solely for the sake of the Negro, but for the sake of the idea and aspiration of America itself.

Hon. John Anderson, Jr.

December 3, 1963

Physical force is no answer to a physical act of violence. But, silence is not the answer either. We must apply moral force. The unquestionable, unmistakable voice of a nation aroused must relentlessly be raised to maintain the values we all hold dear as free men.

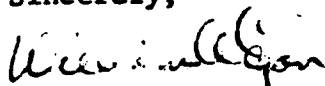
Across my desk in a seemingly endless stream come pamphlets purporting to show through scientific "fact" that the Negro is an inferior human being. This, despite the obvious achievement of Negroes in all walks of life who have shaken loose from the bonds and have raised themselves to positions of prominence despite the handicap of color.

The truth is that whites, Negroes, Natives, Eskimos - all men and women - have similar aspirations for opportunities to lead good and purposeful lives. Given such opportunities, most will succeed.

The importance of this crisis for the Governors' Conference is self-evident. While not a deliberative or legislative body, the Conference brings together the chief executives of all 50 States. For this body to go on record, overwhelmingly if not unanimously, on matters as important to our national life as Civil Rights for all Americans would provide a significant moral stimulus for the nation and the Congress. It is not our function to write legislation, but we can influence it. And, our collective weight would be much more effective than each Governor commenting on his own.

Many have said that President Kennedy had the courage to fight for equal rights and individual liberty for all men everywhere. When the day comes that such a position is neither controversial or dangerous, we will all truly be free men.

Sincerely,



William A. Egan
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE

**A Future For Jimmy
School Dropout Program**

HOGAN & HARTSON
COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

BY MESSENGER

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-1000

CABLE ADDRESS
"HOGANDER WASHINGTON"

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of _____

April 15, 1963

REMARKS:

Burke:

Speak to me.

RFK

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*Burke
Spencer
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April 11, 1963

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Further meetings are planned

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I think that if the Urban League Committee could be largely ignored, John Koontz, Sterling Tucker and I could perhaps accomplish

AG

FROM J. HOGAN 197-1000

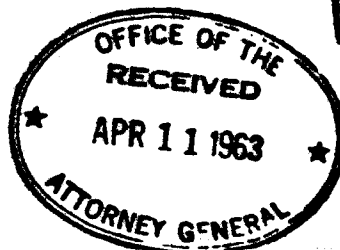
WILLIAM T. HARTSON
EDWARD L. JONES
DAVID M. PATRICK
ARTHUR J. PHELPS
JAMES C. ROBERTS
LESTER COHEN
GEORGE D. HARRISON, JR.
JOSEPH J. SMITH, JR.
SEYMOUR S. WISE
GEORGE C. WOOD
D. S. BUCHHEIT, JR.
FREDERICK H. BRIMLEY
FRANK F. ROBINSON
HEALE THORPE, JR.
CORNELIUS D. LECHE
WILLIAM T. PLUMB, JR.
FRANK H. SCHWABER
C. FRANK ROYER
GEORGE W. WISE
ROBERT E. EFFER
EDGAR W. HUNT
J. BRUCE GILLMAN
JOHN P. ARMES
FRANCIS L. GARDY, JR.

WINSTON S. SMITH
E. DONALD FREYTHAM, JR.
RICHARD S. GILLMAN
ARNOLD C. JOHNSON
JOHN A. JONES
JEREMIAH C. COLLINS
SAMUEL S. PAUL, JR.
JOHN E. TARNER
HARRY L. ALBRECHT
DONALD H. WOODFORD
HOWARD F. ROYER
CHARLES W. HALLAM
DAVID H. WOODFORD
JAMES A. NELSON
JAMES E. SMITH
THEODORE F. GRUBER
JOHN J. PLANK
ROBERT H. BOPP
PETER L. POWERS
JAMES J. GRIMMEL
PIERRE J. LAPORTE
GEOFFREY J. GILBERT
GEORGE W. GARDNER, JR.
JOE E. HARRIS

HOGAN & HARTSON
COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

TELEPHONE
STERLING 3-1000

CABLE ADDRESS
"HOGANDER WASHINGTON"



April 11, 1963

BY MESSENGER

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

This is a brief report on the meeting of the Urban League's
"A Future for Jimmy" Advisory Committee yesterday afternoon at Howard
University.

I do not hold out much hope for constructive results from
this Committee as it is now constituted. The Committee spent 40
minutes discussing who "Jimmy" was. Thereafter, there was disagree-
ment as to what the Committee could accomplish. Some members, led
by Mrs. G. Mennen Williams, feel that a concentrated effort by pro-
fessional social workers with 20 students is as much as can be done.
The only immediate step taken by the Committee was to appoint Rev.
Fauntroy as chairman of a subcommittee to establish five church centers
for remedial assistance to approximately 100 school children (i.e.,
remedial reading, help on homework, etc.). Further meetings are planned
over the next two weeks.

Everything is not totally lost, however. John Koontz,
Assistant Superintendent of Schools, although generally cynical after
repeated "do-good" efforts by various groups, is a hardheaded fellow
who will be of real help if the proposals are practical and do not
swamp his teachers with additional duties. He has a legitimate concern
about mass volunteers descending on distrustful Negro families who have
already been interviewed to death. At the same time, he feels that mass
volunteers can be of real help if they are properly prepared for the
task and if enough Negroes are used with whites to allay the suspicions
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I think that if the Urban League Committee could be largely
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HOGAN & HARTSON

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

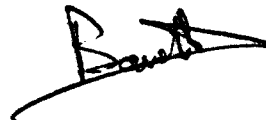
- 2 -

April 11, 1963

something. I assume that you do not want to be part of a limited effort involving a few children. It seems obvious to me that large numbers of volunteers working with school children on a one-for-one basis are the only answer. Interviews with 100 children at Shaw revealed that only 25 of them had fathers in the home, so the greatest need is for adult males to begin taking an interest in these children on an individual basis. Incidentally, the children at the schools you visited are now bragging all over Washington that "the Attorney General came to our school" -- which confirms the notion that our immediate task is to show each child that someone is interested in him and in what he is doing. We can try this with a couple of schools and expand the program if it works.

Unless I hear otherwise from you, I will assume that you would approve a mass effort by Negro and white volunteers drawn from such diverse groups as local Negro churches, the Junior and Senior Bar Associations, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, white churches in the immediate surrounding areas of Maryland Virginia, etc. I will talk to Burke about this further as soon as I spring myself loose next week.

Sincerely yours,



E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr.

EBP:jlb

cc: Honorable Burke Marshall

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE

United Nations Rapporteur for Human Rights

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



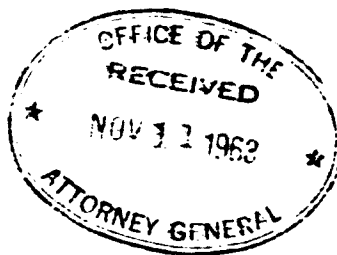
8 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Abe Chayes called me about this yesterday. I believe he is going to kill the proposal in the Legal Advisor's office. He is very much against it.

BM

Attachment



Handwritten initials

From O

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	X
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization..	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	
For the attention of	Mr. Marshall:

For the attention of Mr. Marshall:

10/14 I want to be kept advised on this.

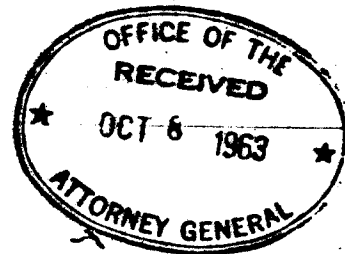
A good deal of care must be taken or will

REMARKS: blow us and the U.N. out of the water.

RFK

Memorandum to the Attorney General:
 ABC Unga called us about this yesterday.
 I believe he is going to kill ~~the~~ ^{his} ~~proposal~~ ^{proposal} in the legal ~~division~~ ^{division} office. He is
 very much against it.

Department of Justice
Washington



7 October 1963

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attached concerns a suggestion that the United States propose the creation of a U.N. Rapporteur for Human Rights. This would be done by General Assembly Resolution and would expand U.N. activity in the field somewhat beyond that of present Human Rights Commission. The suggestion is set forth in the cable from Ambassador Stevenson.

The proposal is intended to be limited to avoid having our linen washed in the United Nations. I do not know if that danger can be avoided in any proposal that expands the U.N. role in this area. However, the point is made that a pending U.S. proposal could be used as an argument against any resolution directed more specifically at the U.S.

The State Department wanted you to be informed that this suggestion is drifting up through channels.

*I want to be kept advised
on this. A good deal of
care must be taken or will blow
us + the U.N. out of the water
JH*

Form No. G-11 v.
(Ed. 2-7-61)

From **O**
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
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Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of _____

April 29, 1963

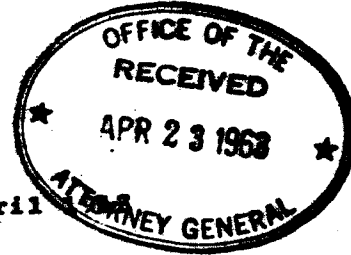
REMARKS:

Burke:

Perhaps we should send a memo
on your conference to McNamara
and Vince (can't read the last
name).

RFK

Department of Justice
Washington



23 April 1968

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL - MONDAY REPORT

The following are the matters of significance in the Division since the transmittal of our last report.

1. On April 17, I met in Jackson, Mississippi with Charles Clark, counsel for the University of Mississippi, and the lawyer members of the Board of Trustees, who are Tom Tubb, Charles Fair, Talley Riddell, and M. M. Roberts. The subject of the meeting was the request of the University that troops be withdrawn from the campus of the University and, if possible, from the Oxford area.

The University was unable to give me any assurances that they could expect back-up assistance in preserving order from either local or state law enforcement officials. The University presently has ten campus police, although they are not all on duty at the same time. It believes that these ten men would protect Meredith. The University is willing to attempt to hire five more campus police, but they pointed to the difficulty of hiring anyone in Mississippi who would accept this kind of responsibility.

Chancellor Williams and Dr. Jobe were present. The Chancellor was very clear that he could not guarantee the preservation of order without having back-up forces available.

The University officials said that they were suffering extremely from the events of last fall, and from the presence of the troops on the campus. Their

tuition-paying enrollment (from out-of-state students) is down about 50% for next year. If this continues, it will result in a loss of income in the area of \$450,000, out of a total of not much more than \$3,000,000. The University is also suffering serious faculty losses. The officials feel that the presence of armed troops on the campus, even in small numbers, is an important factor in student enrollment.

I stated our desire to have the troops removed from Mississippi and referred to the exchange of correspondence with the Governor on this subject. I also said that the responsibility for preventing interference with the fulfillment of the Court's order had been given by the President to the Secretary of Defense and then in turn to the Secretary of the Army, so that it would be necessary for the Secretary of the Army to be convinced that it was not necessary, in order for him to meet his responsibilities, to maintain troops on the campus.

At present there are eight guards at Baxter Hall, one of which is outside. When Meredith is out of Baxter Hall, there are four jeeps, containing two soldiers each, which are stationed at set locations. In addition to these men, there are also 20 soldiers on the campus, but away from the buildings and as far out of sight as possible, who serve as an alert platoon.

There are a total of 297 military personnel in Oxford. There are never more than 36 on the campus at one time.

2. On April 22, hearings started in Birmingham on contempt of court charges against Martin Luther King, Fred Shuttlesworth, Ralph Abernathy, Wyatt Tee Walker, and other Negro leaders, for violation of an injunction issued by a state court against Negro demonstrations. A motion to dissolve the injunction has been filed, and will be heard in state court after the contempt hearings.

An action has also been filed in federal court to enjoin further arrests. Motions have also been filed to remove other prosecutions against Negro demonstrators from the state court to the federal court. It is my judgment that these motions are not well taken, and will be denied.

Some white churches have admitted Negroes to services last Sunday and the preceding Sunday. Other than this, there has been no break in the situation.

The new city government has filed suit against the existing city administration which is challenging the legality of the elections. This is now before the Alabama Supreme Court, and should be decided next week. There are indications that the new city government will open more effective communications with some of the local Negro leadership.

On Friday, April 19, Fred Shuttlesworth came to Washington and conferred with me about the Birmingham situation. I told him that there was no basis upon which the federal government could take any action at present, but that we would keep fully informed on the situation, and would attempt to be helpful in any way possible. He, as well as King and Abernathy and some others, intend to stay in jail in order to test the constitutionality of the state court injunction, and as a general protest. King and others came out of jail on bond for the weekend.

There have been some continuing demonstrations, but no mass picketing or parading. The police on the whole have been conducting themselves with restraint. Nevertheless, the situation in Birmingham continues to be dangerous. The Negro population has no confidence at all in the local police and there is no doubt but that a good number of Negroes carry weapons of some sort.

3. On April 22, we initiated records' demands in Clay, Lamar, and Marion Counties, Mississippi, and Iberville and St. Helena Parishes, Louisiana.



Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

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Kennedy

June 28, 1968

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is a responsible voter registration project. I think we should see them if you have time.

EH

AG's file

1 July 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In South Carolina 21% of the persons 25 and over have less than five years of school. 1960 census.

9.4% of the whites who are 25 and over have less than five years. 31.1% of the non-whites have less than five years.

11.2% of the whites and 19.7% of the non-whites have been through the fifth or sixth grade.

9.1% of the whites and 10% of the non-whites have been through the seventh grade only.

9.3% of the whites and 8.3% of the non-whites have been through the eighth grade only.

19.9% of the whites and 10.8% of the non-whites have been through one to three years of high school.

21.9% of the whites and 5.2% of the non-whites finished high school.

8.5% of the whites and 1.97% of the non-whites have from one to three years of college.

8.5% of the whites and 3% of the non-whites have four or more years of college.

DM

TOOMBS, AMISANO & WELLS
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

70 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

18 JUN

1963

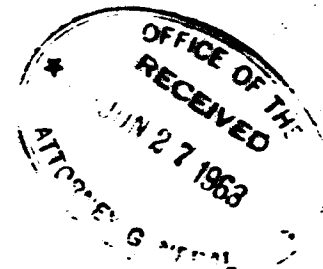


Attorney General
Robert Kennedy
Washington, D. C.

From
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

to

Official indicated below by check mark



		MEMORANDUM
The Attorney General	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
The Deputy Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>	June 27, 1963
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ed Guthman:
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	<input type="checkbox"/>	What do you think?
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	<input type="checkbox"/>	BN
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Director, F.B.I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Commissioner, Immig. and Naturalization	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pardon Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Parole Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Board of Immigration Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Director, Public Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Records Administration Branch	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	



FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deputy Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Budget and Accounts Office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Records Administration Office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personnel Office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Services Office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supplies and Printing Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transcription Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, FBI	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant to the Director - Room 5640	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director of Prisons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Office of Alien Property	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pardon Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parole Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board of Immigration Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Librarian	<input type="checkbox"/>

MEMORANDUM

Burke:

It isn't a bad idea --
but difficult for the networks
because of sponsor difficulties.
It might be suggested in an
offhand way, but I don't think
we should be pushing too hard
on this.

ED

Letter for AG's
signature

Don't forget to call:

It would be good if you
to write me and
give me your idea for a
program showing the
folk union connected
with the direct action
part movement. I have no
doubt I would be a member

would like use of television
time. Obviously, however, that is
up to the network. I hope think you should make the argument. Sincerely

46 file

JUL 3 1963

Miss Helen Bullard
Tomb, Arizona & Wells
70 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Bullard:

It was kind of you to write and give me your
idea for a program showing the folk music connected with
the direct action protest movement. I have no doubt it
would be a most worthwhile use of television time. Obviously
however, that is up to the networks. I think you should
make the suggestion.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Attorney General

0 0 Abs file

July 16, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

You may be interested, in glancing
through this report on conditions at the
Mississippi Air Force Base.

EM

0 0 AG file
T. 7/16/63

BN:RBC:ls:stj

Mr. Norman K. McCoy
1116 Tenth Place South
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. McCoy:

I wish to thank you for your telegram of May 13 and 27, 1963, and for the courtesy and consideration you have shown to Mr. Richard Chess, a Department attorney. I hope your conversations with Mr. Chess were helpful.

I am enclosing a copy of the President's Civil Rights message which he delivered to Congress on June 19, 1963. I trust you will find it interesting and informative.

Thank you for your interest and support. I hope that you and your friends will continue to work for and support the constructive elements in Birmingham, and that you will continue to let us have the benefit of your views.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

cc: Records
Chrono
Attorney General
Marshall

Form No. 6-63
(Ed. 3-6-63)

From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization..	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of _____

July 17, 1963

REMARKS:

Burke:

We've done it again.

RFK

ag's file

July 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attached was discussed with Carl
Kaysen who responded with a memo. Do
you want me to see these people or should
I not?

EX

must be
Duncan
Mahono

Protest U.S. Ruler Group

Chicago Is HQ of Anti-Whites

(Continued from first page)

state country for the first 20 to 25 years.

Members of the Black Muslim sect are said to contribute at least 10 per cent of their net earnings to the sect, which stresses cleanliness and industry, and prohibits smoking and drinking by members. Visitors are fined or expelled from the sect.

The sect has an enforcement group, composed of strong young men called "Fruit of Islam." The young men are unarmed, but adept at karate.

Leader Lives Here

Founder of the sect is Elijah Poole, 65, who lives in a 19-room house at 4947 Woodlawn av. He calls himself "Elijah Muhammad, Messenger of Allah."

Poole says the founder was a man named Wallace D. Fard, a Detroit silk peddler who revealed himself to Poole as God in 1931. Poole said Fard swore him to secrecy, and disappeared in 1933.

In the Black Muslim sect, Fard is known as "The Great Mahdi in the person of Master Wallace Fard Muhammad."

Poole and one of his six sons, Wallace, served prison terms for draft dodging. Poole served his sentence from 1943 to 1949, and his son was sentenced to 3 years in 1960.

Meet Malcolm X

The leading interpreter of the sect today is Malcolm Little, 35, who prefers to be called Malcolm X. He is also an ex-convict, having served two terms for larceny. He said he was converted during his second term.

Little calls himself X because he says "the white slave master" imposed the other surname on him.

Poole, or Muhammad, says his sect is part of the world-wide Islamic religion. But the orthodox Muslim leaders disclaim any connection with the Black Muslims.

In a radio interview recently, Ahmad Karam, president of Jamiat Al Islam Humanitarian Foundation, and a recognized



ELIJAH POOLE
"Messenger of Allah"

spokesman for the orthodox Muslim faith in the United States, said:

"Elijah Poole teaches hatred, which is satanic. The Negro people have a new burden to bear. Elijah Poole has taught his listeners that in following him they are guided by a living prophet and that they are Black Muslims. He is going to have much to answer for. His hate teachings, his dogma and doctrine of hatred, is utterly non-Muslim. It is anti-Muslim."

Upheld as Religion

Nonetheless, a federal judge in Washington ruled last July that Black Muslimism is a religion, and that a proponent in a Virginia reformatory be allowed to hold religious services.

A similar case involving the Black Muslims inmates of Attica state prison in New York is under study by a federal judge in Buffalo.

The headquarters of the Black Muslim sect is here, at 2235 Greenwood av., and branches of the sect are spread throughout the country.

The Greenwood address also houses the private Black Muslim school, called the University of Islam.

The Black Muslim sect is vigorously opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, and the Congress on Racial Equality.

Sect Must Be Halted—Sheik

(Continued from first page)

obtaining independence and international equality it is only natural for American Negroes to strive for the equality promised them 200 years ago.

He insisted that it is not merely an American problem for three major reasons:

If Americans fail to resolve their racial differences peacefully and in accordance with law and order, then the cause of freedom is doomed everywhere.

The Chinese Communists have chosen to link the struggle of the American Negro with the cause of Africans and Asians in order to strengthen their position among the colored races and widen the split between Peking and Russia, with the total effect of sharpening the differences between white men and people of other colors; and.

Because a small minority in America is "misusing our religion, which is international in scope, to further its own ends."

Quotes the Prophet

"In his last words before leaving this earth the Prophet Mohammed said there is no difference in color or race," Sheikh Elshabban said. "A good Muslim is a man who holds his tongue and hand from violence."

"The 'Black Muslims' of the United States reject the Christians and the Jews, but the true Muslim does not. We recognize Christ, not as God, but as a prophet, just as Moses and Abraham are prophets."

"Muslims also recognize the virginity of Mary, the Mother of Christ," the secretary general continued. "The Koran tells us to preach by discussing and convincing, not by violence. It tells us to talk with reason with the believers of the Holy Books." [The Old and New Testaments of the Bible].

Oppose Only Reds

"We believe in God, therefore, we are not against the Christians and Jews. We are only against the Communists, because they don't believe in God and destroy religions."

"If the 'Black Muslims' of America believe in segregation from white men, if they are against Christians and Jews, and if they preach violence, then they are not Muslims," the Muslim leader of Mecca concluded. "We should like to explain to those people that the true meaning of our Muslim faith is Peace."

Whether he and his colleagues send a delegation depends upon reactions there.

MAY SEND PROTESTERS TO U.S.

'Stop Black Muslims,' Leaders of Faith Urge

BY TOM AND MARLE DAWMANN

(Special to CHICAGO'S AMERICAN)

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia . . . Muslim religious leaders are deliberating in their holy city, Mecca whether to send a delegation to the United States to publicly disavow the Black Muslims of America and their leader, Elijah Muhammad, and his flamboyant lieutenant, Malcolm X.

They fear that the Black Muslims' anti-white, and anti-Christian anti-Jewish and pro-violence stands are doing their religion great disservice around the world and must be checked according to Sheik Mohammed Sorour Elshabban, secretary general of the Muslim league, Mecca.

All Brothers—No Color Barriers

The league is an official international organization established to unify the work of the Muslim faith (Islam) from Morocco thru Africa and Asia to the Philippines. Its leader, Sheik Elshabban, is darker than Malcolm X and proud of his African heritage.

"But," he emphasized to us in an interview in his home outside Jeddah on the road to the other Islamic holy city, Medinah, "the Muslim religion recognizes no color boundaries. We are all brothers together."

Sheik Elshabban told us Muslim leaders throuth the world are deeply concerned by the increase of racial tensions.

They see it as a violation of their religious beliefs but because they are convinced that if it continues unchecked it can mean only disaster for mankind.

More than American Problem

The sheik says that much of the current tension results from the world-wide publicity given to the racial troubles in the U. S. To prove his point he picked up the morning Arabic paper and read aloud an account of a riot in Jackson, Miss., a story which received as much front-page prominence as the report of an Egyptian air raid on a hospital and mosque in southern Saudi Arabia.

The sheik suggested that with African nations rapidly

Anti-White Hate Group Based Here

The Black Muslim sect is an organization of about 100,000 in a country which has 30 million Negroes.

It is dedicated to three propositions:

1. The black man is good. The white man is evil.
2. The black man must live apart from the white man to be happy.
3. The black man must live a clean, frugal, useful life to be happy.

As proof of the theory of black superiority, the Black Muslim sect contends that black is the presence of all colors. It is argued from this that the black man must therefore have been the first man, and the father to all others.

The sect states that it wants the United States government to pay the passage of all Black Muslims back to Africa, or to set aside land on which all Black Muslims can live apart from caucasians. The sect also wants the government to support that sep-

(Continued on page 5. 4.)

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Form No. C-11
(Ed. 3-6-63)

From **O**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	
For the attention of _____	

July 24, 1963

REMARKS:

Burke:

I don't know that anything could be done.

RFK

July 23, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Community Relations Service

The following are points about the job of running this Service:

- (1) The racial ferment in this country is national in scope and immediate in need, but in its specifics can be dealt with immediately only on a community basis.
- (2) The experience in the country has shown beyond question that with some exceptions most cities are not equipped in any way to deal with this, particularly in the South but to a large extent in the North as well.
- (3) It has been our experience in a large number of cities, almost without exception, that intervention from the outside in the person of someone who can call upon the resources and influence of the Federal Government and Federal officials for assistance can be not only helpful but sometimes crucial in resolving critical situations. The most recent example is Cambridge. Others are Birmingham and Gadsden.
- (4) The legislation which has been proposed will deal to some extent with the immediate problem of public accommodations if it is passed. In a good number of cities there will be very difficult problems even with the legislation. If the legislation fails the problems in these cities over the next few months will be critical for the communities and the states in which they are located and for the country. In either event an effort from the Federal Government to persuade acceptance of this change is going to be essential.

(5) Until now there has been no place within the Federal Government, except the Department of Justice, from which this kind of effort can be started. This is unsatisfactory because of the enforcement responsibilities of the Department and its lawyers are overburdened in this area to start with. There are not enough people, and those who are available have too many other responsibilities. In addition the needs of the situation often cut across many departments and agencies of the Federal Government so that it is desirable for the responsibility for this kind of service to be centered and to be placed outside of any one particular department.

(6) This is a most difficult task because the machinery for dealing with differences and bringing a community around to facing and proceeding to resolve its racial injustices is not formalized. In some places the political machinery is opposed to any solutions, and answers must come from the businessmen, the churches or the labor groups or a combination. In some places there is rivalry among Negro groups and particular Negro leaders. This calls for a great deal of patience and mediation skills for which lawyers' techniques are very useful and a background of labor arbitration is highly adaptable.

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

July 24, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I do not see why we should send anyone to this. The conference will deal with racial imbalance and transferring children to correct it. We have enough to do without getting into that area.

BM

26 July 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: University of Alabama

The Administration of the University of Alabama would like to get additional financial help out of one of three programs, although they also kindly supplied me with the attached sheet showing their commitments, and means of meeting them, and emergency possibilities:

1. A NASA grant for aerospace and physical sciences research. This is an existing grant for \$300,000 this fiscal year, \$200,000 the next fiscal year, and \$100,000 the following year. It would normally be supplemented up to \$300,000 each year. The grant could be broadened in scope to strengthen the University generally, and the limitation to research only removed. This would justify expenditures for faculty commitments in Tuscaloosa within the general area of study covered by the grant.
2. An Army grant starting next year for \$300,000 per year. This is also, under the present application, limited to research. It has not been approved but its approval is in process. It would have to be broadened in the same way as the NASA grant in Paragraph 1, but this could be done by cutting down the research funds request before approval of the grant to \$200,000 a year and then using the \$100,000, plus additional funds, to strengthen the University generally within the field covered by the grant.
3. A training grant from the Army in the amount of \$360,000 a year. This has already been approved and already applies to faculty,

but is defined in terms of specific items. Dr. Fow says that he could justify a modification of this grant to provide for the general development of the University of Tuscaloosa in the areas of the University's work which are of interest to the Marshall Space Center.

Is there anything I should do about this? I was noncommittal.

BM

cc: Deputy Attorney General